

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HART AND ROBE MAKERS,
 WOOLLEN DRAPEES,
 SYDNEY.

We are practically acquainted with all the details of the business, and our enlightened system of conducting the secret of the leading and influential position holds.

Our connection is very strong among all the customers, both in the town and country—we are spared to provide the newest and most stylish garments turn out garments unsurpassed for fit, style, and a word, to cater for our customers in the most satisfactory way by keeping in touch with the changes of fashion in the great leading centres at home and abroad.

NEW GOODS
 FOR THE SUMMER TRADE.

We are prepared with a magnificent selection of able materials for present wear. The whole of our selected from the best sources, and bringing as we have large quantities direct from the producers, we are able to give our customers the advantage of all the best profits, and to supply goods of a quality and at a price which it is impossible for small dealers to compete with.

Our complement of NEW SCOTCH SWISS BASKETWEAVING, WEST OF ENGLAND'S SATIN and COATINGS are just opened, the style and the workmanship, and quite up to the high standard of excellence found in this department.

OUR FOUR GUINEA SAC SUITS
is again a leading feature,
and BETTER VALUE THAN EVER

A GREAT VARIETY OF THE
NEWEST GOODS
is
SCOTCH TWEEDS,

**HANDSOMELY,
BLACK AND BLUE SERGES,
SERGES**
are now offered to the public at
**FOUR GUINEAS AND NINETY SHILLINGS
THE SAC SUIT.**
—
Those who are accustomed to pay the high price
say in a Credit Trade, are asked to inspect what
FARMER AND COMPANY
are showing for
**FOUR GUINEAS AND NINETY SHILLINGS
THE SAC SUIT**
under the
READY CASH SYSTEM.
—
A SELECTION FROM OUR STOCK
may be seen in our
FITTING WINDOW.

**SAC SUITS, 64 sh.
SAC SUITS, 64 sh.
TRADE MARKS, R. R. AND**

BRUSH'S ANGO-AUSTRALIAN
GLADSTONE BAGS
nickel trimmings; made out of superior leather.
"Brush, MacK, Sydney, Registered."

Rises:	18in.	20in.	22in.
Prices:	\$V	\$2 6	\$4 7 6

BRUSH'S ANGO-AUSTRALIAN REEF
nickel trimmings; made out of superior leather.
"Brush, MacK, Sydney, Registered."

Rises:	10in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Prices:	6 S	9 S	10 S	10 S

BRUSH'S ANGO-AUSTRALIAN LEAT
PORTMANTEAUS
stamped "Brush, MacK, Sydney, Registered."

Rises:	9in.	7in.	5in.	3in.
Prices:	S 4	2 0	1 0	0 6

BRUSH'S ANGO-AUSTRALIAN "C"
FIELDER or BETTING BAGS,
with shoulder-strips; stamped "Brush"
Sydney, Registered."

Rises:	12in.	14in.	16in.
Prices:	£2	3 6	4 6

BRUSH'S ANGO-AUSTRALIAN LINED LA
SCHOOL BATHBATHS,
with shoulder-strips or hangings, stamped "Brush"
Sydney, Registered."

Rises:	10in.	12in.	14in.
Prices:	3	4	5

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LEATHER GO

STOCK & MADE TO ORDER.
JOHN BRUBIN, ROSE, AND CO.,
302 and 304 GEORGE STREET,
SYDNEY.

Municipal Council Notices.
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ROCHESTER.
NOTICE is hereby given that Plans and Sections of proposed alterations to the Sewerage and Waterworks of the Municipal District of Rochester are now lying for Inspection both at the Municipal Office and at the following places:
Any alterations to such levels must be delivered undorsigned within four days from the date of the above notice.
Streets referred to are—Kyle-street, Lauff-street, St. James-street, Jedd-street, Ryegate-street, Green-street, and Ainslie-street.
TOWN HALL, Rockdale,
August 6, 1900.
GOLDEN PHEASANT TOBACCO "H. C. C."
THE BEST OF THE WORLD.

Musical Instruments.
BRUCCO and MANNING.
PIANOFORTES, MUSIC, SMITH ORGANS,
and ALL THE LATEST
BY FIFTY-SEVEN.
RUSSELL'S PIANO OF THE
No. 1 Stock in N.W. Ry. Second-hand from 25. one year old from 35. and new from 45. only cash.
No trade. No hire. No instalment. No return. No exchange. No cash to pay. At RUSSELL'S, 101, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

[illegible]

u/nla.news-page1

SALE
PUBLIC TO COME EARLY
OFFERED.
AND UNDER COST PRICE.
CO.

CO. FACTORY
BARBERS
BOULEVARD-STREET
INARD PUPS, thoroughbred, in SALE,
F. M. Clements, Cambridgeport, Mass.
ELE - Showman, Counter, and Dull, and
Gundale, 84 opp. Grand Junction, Mass.
Gundale, 84 opp. Grand Junction, Mass.
Warrant, cheap. Ramsey, 35 Fifth
ELE, young grey African PARROT, cheap,
Call, 150-27, 2nd Street, North River
ELE - Maasie Silver, 2nd Street, North River
ELE, on condition, 150, cor. 64. Road, River
ELE - Bull Bull Terrier, young, good
and strong, 150, cor. 64. Road, River
ELE, well-bred broken-back, 150, cor. 64.
ELE, 150, cor. 64. Road, River
ELE, 2nd William Street, out of line
on boat shop Boat, cheap, 150 King St, River

Wanted to Purchase.

GINN and **Miss PHILLIPS** offer
 the price for Ladies' and Gents' Last
 Sewing, Artistic Toilet, Mount, Ladies'
 Lattens attended in **Massachusetts**
 and **Mrs. WOOLF**, 124 Bathurst-st., re-
 ally infers ladies and gentlemen that
 they will be able to give them the best
 of Clothing. Old Gold and Silver, Antiques,
 Furniture, First-class, bought. Ladies personally
 124 Bathurst-st.
 and **Miss MATTHEWS**,
 145 and 146 Bathurst-street,
 of Gold and Silver, Ladies' and Gents' High
 and Gentlemen's Last of Clothing, Port-
 of Gold and Artistic Toilet bought. Ladies
 personally attended. Only address, 145
 Bathurst-st.
 Cakes and Pastry Stands and Dining
 and Glasses and small marble tables, wanted to
 A. BRADLEY, 145 Bathurst-st.
 Confectioners, 105, 75 Rensselaer-
 sts. **JEWELLERY**, Watches, Gents',
 Gents', Rings, Gold and Silver
 A. J. FORTER.

Newspaper.
Wanted to Purchase, first-class Double-
barrel Break-down GUN, check box case and
bag.
Cos. Menial Off.
and, Green's, Left-off Clothing Bought,
by Mr. or Mrs. Graham, Co. Campbell, V.
OFF CLOTHING wanted to buy: 1 light
blue T. Wiler, one dark blue shirt, one
dark blue PHILLIPS, one Elm-bark hat. Days
or money on clothing and station. Letters
sent. OFF CLOTHING bought. Ladies offered
one white dress, one white skirt, one green
skirt, B. \$50, x 40, wanted. State price, P. K.,
Australia.
—Old Australian and Colonial notes for
sale. Victoria and Co., To bind.
—ALLIAN Postage Station (Steam) bought.
—Allian Postage Station, 10 Raffles.
—Bought to Purchase, STOVE, in good state,
Johore, 3 years old. Price, \$100.
—Wanted, two sets of FURNITURE and

Apply W. E. R. Gibbs P.O.

Miscellaneous.
(A-plate) Wanted to Discard; see Terms to Camera, Harard, King.

Produce, Provisions, &c.
—Mountain products supplied, large quantities. Wholesale Dairy Co., Frank.

Coal, Firewood, &c.
—KARIN, Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchant, Pacific West, Lumb.-

Auction Sales.
THIS DAY, at 2.30.
BENTON and CO. sell by auction, at No. 71

THIS DAY, at half-past 10 sharp.

ANGLIS and SON will sell by
auction, at their BAZAAR, THIS DAY, Monday
at half-past 10 o'clock,
springcarts, horses, and harness
fit harness, and harness.
At 12 1/2 o'clock,
for draught mares and geldings
and mares and harness horses.
Telephone 1111.
LAURET HUMBER, from WILTON.

ANGLIS and SON have received
advertisements from Mr. Jas. East, Wilton, to sell by
their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
a pair of harness, a pair of harness, a pair of harness,
and stand, and subject to trial.

55 ROXBURG and 1 PONY, from THORNBURG.

AM INGLIS and SON have received in-
quiries from Mr. H. Fotes, Victoria, and by
the Honorable Mr. H. H. Macdonald, M.P.,
first-class light harness horses, suitable for heavy
work, available now; also, dark grey pair,
strong Johnny, thoroughly broken and
suited to children.

CAMPBELLDOWN YARDS.

FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 14.

REALLY FIRST-CLASS HORSES
from
CLIFT BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
BREZZA ESTATE.

AM INGLIS and SON have received
inquiries from Messrs. CLIFT BROTHERS,
Brezza Estate, by Mr. CAMPBELLDOWN
FRIDAY NEXT, 14th AUGUST, at 5.30 p.m.
Really first-class horses, comprising a pair
of thorough colts and a pair of bay
and fillets, and upstanding light horses and
stable horses.

YOU WILL BE FOUND A FURNISHED
PLENDED AND SUITABLE TO THE
REQUIREMENTS OF ALL CLASSES OF
AM INGLIS and SON have for SALE the American Trotting Machine
Hambrook, Pa. Also, a Thoroughbred
by Gambley, by Paine, a Full performance
BUSINESS CORPORATION SALESMAN
TRADE NOTICE
AM INGLIS and SON will sell by
at the H. Hambrook, Pa. Yards, TO-MORROW
August 17, at noon hour.
See for catia, account of J. Sachs, Esq., Broom
for catia, account of J. Sachs, Esq., Broom
COWS. MILCH COWS. MILCH COWS
AM INGLIS and SON will sell by
at the Railway Yard, 870 Compartment
Yards, Thursday, August 17, at noon hour.
See for catia, account of J. Sachs, Esq., Broom
for catia, account of J. Sachs, Esq., Broom

[illegible]

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
He not spatially advised.
And at 12 o'clock,
He specially addressed.
He at the Hsuan Gedy, and at Compton
He at any reference.
In this department charges made of
PONT MARR, SULEY, and HANNE
E KISS has received instructions to
at the Hsuan, Pitt and Outsm
DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
gelling, crust, and good back
RACING PONT MADGE
E KISS has received instructions to
Hsuan, Pitt and Outsm
DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

[illegible]

MORROW, THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock
 (also twice), several times, and
 songs and performance of music.
 N. PHASANT TOBACCO S. B.
 Plant Tobacco Manufacturing

3

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The
S.M. HERALD
is now published at
ONE PENNY.

Subscription—Per week .. 6d
Per quarter .. 6s 6d

The Proprietors of
THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
are announcing this reduction beg to
say that, in making the change, it is
not intended to lessen the value of
this Journal in any department. Care
will be taken to maintain the charac-
ter of the HERALD for fulness of
news, faithfulness of reports, and in-
dependence of expression of opinion.
The usefulness of the HERALD as
an advertising medium will be greatly
increased, and the reduced price of the
paper will bring it within the reach
of all classes.

NOTICE.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
can be purchased from all News
Agents throughout the City,
Suburbs, and Country. Also, at the
principal Railway Stations and
Tramway Bookstalls.
It is particularly requested that in
case of difficulty in obtaining the
HERALD, the Proprietors may be
immediately informed.

The Sydney Morning Herald.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1893.

YESTERDAY the test match between the Australian Eleven and All England was continued on the Kensington Oval. The Englishmen completed their first innings for 183 runs.

Our countrymen have declined to make any definite promise to introduce next session bills dealing with Church disestablishment in Scotland and Wales.

A MEETING of the Welsh Liberal Association has formed an independent party in the House of Commons to bring about the overthrow of the Government unless a definite promise is given that the Welsh Disestablishment Bill shall be an appointment of the Welsh Land Commissioners should be left in the hands of the Queen, has been rejected.

The London Times says that unless the closure be applied to the discussion on the Home Rule Bill when the report of the committee is brought up, the discussion will last another month.

In the House of Commons an amendment to the Home Rule Bill, providing that the question as to whether the Welsh Disestablishment Bill shall be an appointment of the Welsh Land Commissioners should be left in the hands of the Queen, has been rejected.

By a great fire at Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, the city of Minneapolis, the first several months, and 1500 persons have been rendered homeless.

An attempt upon the life of John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, has been made in New York by a man who applied the name of Sullivan to the first several months at him. Sullivan escaped uninjured.

The death is announced of the Dowager Countess of Jersey, mother of the Earl of Jersey, who died at the age of 86.

At Bombay the arrival of the additional troops has had the effect of restoring confidence. The troops which had to be closed during the disturbances are being reformed.

Eight persons were killed in their lives in the burning of the Great Western Hotel in Chicago.

Great destruction of crops and property has been caused by floods in Galicia and Upper Hungary.

MR. G. G. CAMPBELL, the Secretary to the United States Treasury, will accord his support to bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Voorhees for increasing the circulation of the National Banks to the amount of \$100,000,000.

The death is announced of General Sir Edward Dwyer Hamley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

YESTERDAY Mr. Kingston, the Premier of South Australia, received a letter from Sir George Dibbs, enclosing five years had elapsed since the last meeting of the Chinese question. He telegraphed a reply to Sir George Dibbs, saying that his Government was right in regarding that the Sydney being made a Chinese collection, and that the Chinese were wholehearted throughout Australia.

MR. KINGSTON further said that he renewed his remonstrance against this course, and he pointed out that the Sydney being made a Chinese collection, and that the Chinese were wholehearted throughout Australia.

In the South Australian Assembly last night Mr. Playford, the Treasurer, delivered his budget speech. He stated that the Government had a credit balance brought forward of £37,252, last year's revenue showed a deficiency of £163,000.

MR. PLAYFORD estimates the revenue for the current year at £2,657,074, and hopes to close the year with a credit balance of £100,000.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in the vestibule of the Town Hall yesterday for the purpose of establishing a "Hospital Sydney" collection in Sydney. A motion was passed expressing appreciation for the collection, and a committee was appointed to organize the movement.

At the Anglican Synod yesterday the business was almost entirely confined to the framing of a resolution on the subject of the collection.

SIR HENRY PARKES arrived at Albany yesterday, and in the evening delivered a political address. His speech was devoted to the federation of the colonies.

AFTER argument extending over several days, the hearing of the appeal to the Full Court in the case of the Union Bank v. Fisher and others terminated yesterday. The appeal was reserved.

At the North Sydney Council, the decision of the Alderman E. M. Clark, to decide in favour of obtaining the necessary legislative power to have the work of erecting the proposed high school for the children of the poor, was decided in favour of private enterprise. A committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

At the Quarter Sessions yesterday George Williams was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for the offence of stealing a horse, and William Whisker for three years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for having stolen a letter sent by post, and James Evans to a three years' term, with hard labour, for having stolen a letter sent by post, and James Evans to a three years' term, with hard labour, for having stolen a letter sent by post.

The seventh game in the contest between Mr. Crane and Mr. Wallace for the chess championship of the world was played last night, and the 13th move was adjourned till Saturday.

JOHN MAKIN was executed in Darlinghurst Gaol yesterday for the murder of an infant named Horace Amber Murray. Makin walked to the gallows with a man step, and death appeared to be instantaneous.

SI Divorce yesterday Mr. James Windyng was granted 13 decrees nisi.

The frozen meat from Townsville, Queensland,

Duke of Westminster, is of the best quality. On the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the young men who had been charged with Reid and Smith in connection with the Miller's Point tragedy, were found guilty. The Miller's Point was the name of 100 cove to come up for trial when called upon. Our Samoan letter which appears elsewhere contains an account of the recent civil war there. The engagement which took place, 30 of the Malalo's followers were killed and 15 were wounded, while of Malalo's party five were killed and 11 were wounded.

NINETEEN of Matafua's party were decapitated, and the remainder fled to the mountains of Matafua.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Thursday Island and Palmerston interrupted. It is supposed that there is a leakage in the cable.

MRS. LINDSAY and party invited to put on a costume ball at the Western Cross and Goodwill, in Western Australia.

At a conference of delegates from the various organisations working with the Local Option League, held at Sydney, the following resolutions were affirmed: That the Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill should be passed into law as speedily as possible. The conference emphasised its opposition to the present liquor traffic.

Last night the New South Wales Council decided to raise the money necessary to repay a loan of £20,000 by issuing 30 debentures of £100 each, at 5 per cent. The interest on the debentures will be £1,000 annually, and repayable in five years, commencing at the rates of the borough, which were estimated to be about £23,000 a year.

In the Stock and share market, yesterday morning, the prices of the various securities were depressed. The day's trade was quiet. Commercial Sydney were quoted at a higher price, and a sale of Australian Central Stock Exchange, paid for 7s, was made for 7s. The London market was dull, and yesterday, the transactions noted being for the most part for the supply of trade requirements only.

The only business done in the Mining market yesterday was the sale of Central Broken Hill for £12,000, and £1,000.

YESTERDAY the Customs receipts amounted to £73,311. Towards this the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty contributed £12,295, and the 15 per cent. 10,936.

We may be sure that if this colony reuses, as it may be expected to do, either to enter into arrangements for a Customs union with Victoria, or to join the Customs union of the Empire, it will be charged with assuming an anti-federal attitude. At the same time this misconception of our way of viewing the subject of union. Citizens of the colony will be quick to detect the ground of the talk taken by the colony or its political leaders in respect to federation. They are that they are at any rate entitled to maintain that the federalists of this colony have throughout been their opponents. It is not until we have decided to complete it shall be as members of a full federate complete federal union. They object to the partial measure proposed because they are but partial, and because they are not a majority. They wish to obstruct true federation that they may not. Advocacy of a Customs union and of entrance to the Federal Council is, in this colony, confined to those who are either avowed or unavowed enemies to the genuine union. We cannot see how the Customs union of the colony with the least degree facilitated by adopting either of these proposals. And there is nothing in the form in which they are now pressed upon the colony, one by our Northern neighbours and another by our Southern neighbours, to remove the mind of the colony to the view they are viewed.

Take first the proposal of a Customs union as put forward by the Premier of Victoria. Does anybody really believe that to be a possible proposal, and that it is the only one of the present time, and in the light of current politics, that New South Wales and Victoria should agree in the adoption of a common tariff? Victoria has a tariff with duties ranging up to 50 per cent. on many of the principal imports. These were the results of changes made last session. The Parliament of the colony has been proceeding to extend the area of Customs collection, by imposing a separate duty on goods which have hitherto escaped. This has been the intention of the Government in the direction of increased Customs taxation, represent the latest legislative activity of Victoria in this direction. Can he really be supposed that Victoria, for the sake of a Customs union with this colony, will be prepared to surrender the duties which are viewed as necessary both for revenue and for protection to industry, and adopt the comparatively moderate tariff of this colony? Or take the opposite alternative. Does anybody believe that Victoria would be prepared to surrender her duties which have hitherto been the basis of her revenue, and to adopt the tariff of this colony? Victoria would adopt the oppressive and crushing system of duties, the operation of which has led to such signal results in this colony? Why, not merely the free-traders of this colony but even its most ardent protectionists are thinking of committing themselves to a proposal which would be equivalent to political suicide for those responsible for it. Finally, suppose that this colony could go a Customs union with Victoria come a long way towards this, and so a compromise tariff be reached? We cannot say that this is inconceivable, but since it does not harmonise with the fact that both free-trade and protectionist in this colony are looking on to such a result from the coming general elections as will restore to New South Wales the character of a free-trade colony, which it has never by the consent of the electors surrendered, and that the result of the election will be within the pale of practical politics. So far as we can see, it would be a smaller work of reasonable scheme to co-operate in any federation, with all of the labour and capital of this colony, and to engage in a workable Customs union with Victoria. The one work would encounter only difficulties, the other would be confronted by absolute impossibility Federal Council.

And now as to this have always been that from the absence of executive force it is powerless for any purpose, and that it contains no capacity of development which would enable it to serve as a stage on the way to genuine federation. It is not until we have decided to complete it shall be as members of a full federate complete federal union. They object to the partial measure proposed because they are but partial, and because they are not a majority. They wish to obstruct true federation that they may not. Advocacy of a Customs union and of entrance to the Federal Council is, in this colony, confined to those who are either avowed or unavowed enemies to the genuine union. We cannot see how the Customs union of the colony with the least degree facilitated by adopting either of these proposals. And there is nothing in the form in which they are now pressed upon the colony, one by our Northern neighbours and another by our Southern neighbours, to remove the mind of the colony to the view they are viewed.

Take first the proposal of a Customs union as put forward by the Premier of Victoria. Does anybody really believe that to be a possible proposal, and that it is the only one of the present time, and in the light of current politics, that New South Wales and Victoria should agree in the adoption of a common tariff? Victoria has a tariff with duties ranging up to 50 per cent. on many of the principal imports. These were the results of changes made last session. The Parliament of the colony has been proceeding to extend the area of Customs collection, by imposing a separate duty on goods which have hitherto escaped. This has been the intention of the Government in the direction of increased Customs taxation, represent the latest legislative activity of Victoria in this direction. Can he really be supposed that Victoria, for the sake of a Customs union with this colony, will be prepared to surrender the duties which are viewed as necessary both for revenue and for protection to industry, and adopt the comparatively moderate tariff of this colony? Or take the opposite alternative. Does anybody believe that Victoria would be prepared to surrender her duties which have hitherto been the basis of her revenue, and to adopt the tariff of this colony? Victoria would adopt the oppressive and crushing system of duties, the operation of which has led to such signal results in this colony? Why, not merely the free-traders of this colony but even its most ardent protectionists are thinking of committing themselves to a proposal which would be equivalent to political suicide for those responsible for it. Finally, suppose that this colony could go a Customs union with Victoria come a long way towards this, and so a compromise tariff be reached? We cannot say that this is inconceivable, but since it does not harmonise with the fact that both free-trade and protectionist in this colony are looking on to such a result from the coming general elections as will restore to New South Wales the character of a free-trade colony, which it has never by the consent of the electors surrendered, and that the result of the election will be within the pale of practical politics. So far as we can see, it would be a smaller work of reasonable scheme to co-operate in any federation, with all of the labour and capital of this colony, and to engage in a workable Customs union with Victoria. The one work would encounter only difficulties, the other would be confronted by absolute impossibility Federal Council.

And now as to this have always been that from the absence of executive force it is powerless for any purpose, and that it contains no capacity of development which would enable it to serve as a stage on the way to genuine federation. It is not until we have decided to complete it shall be as members of a full federate complete federal union. They object to the partial measure proposed because they are but partial, and because they are not a majority. They wish to obstruct true federation that they may not. Advocacy of a Customs union and of entrance to the Federal Council is, in this colony, confined to those who are either avowed or unavowed enemies to the genuine union. We cannot see how the Customs union of the colony with the least degree facilitated by adopting either of these proposals. And there is nothing in the form in which they are now pressed upon the colony, one by our Northern neighbours and another by our Southern neighbours, to remove the mind of the colony to the view they are viewed.

Take first the proposal of a Customs union as put forward by the Premier of Victoria. Does anybody really believe that to be a possible proposal, and that it is the only one of the present time, and in the light of current politics, that New South Wales and Victoria should agree in the adoption of a common tariff? Victoria has a tariff with duties ranging up to 50 per cent. on many of the principal imports. These were the results of changes made last session. The Parliament of the colony has been proceeding to extend the area of Customs collection, by imposing a separate duty on goods which have hitherto escaped. This has been the intention of the Government in the direction of increased Customs taxation, represent the latest legislative activity of Victoria in this direction. Can he really be supposed that Victoria, for the sake of a Customs union with this colony, will be prepared to surrender the duties which are viewed as necessary both for revenue and for protection to industry, and adopt the comparatively moderate tariff of this colony? Or take the opposite alternative. Does anybody believe that Victoria would be prepared to surrender her duties which have hitherto been the basis of her revenue, and to adopt the tariff of this colony? Victoria would adopt the oppressive and crushing system of duties, the operation of which has led to such signal results in this colony? Why, not merely the free-traders of this colony but even its most ardent protectionists are thinking of committing themselves to a proposal which would be equivalent to political suicide for those responsible for it. Finally, suppose that this colony could go a Customs union with Victoria come a long way towards this, and so a compromise tariff be reached? We cannot say that this is inconceivable, but since it does not harmonise with the fact that both free-trade and protectionist in this colony are looking on to such a result from the coming general elections as will restore to New South Wales the character of a free-trade colony, which it has never by the consent of the electors surrendered, and that the result of the election will be within the pale of practical politics. So far as we can see, it would be a smaller work of reasonable scheme to co-operate in any federation, with all of the labour and capital of this colony, and to engage in a workable Customs union with Victoria. The one work would encounter only difficulties, the other would be confronted by absolute impossibility Federal Council.

And now as to this have always been that from the absence of executive force it is powerless for any purpose, and that it contains no capacity of development which would enable it to serve as a stage on the way to genuine federation. It is not until we have decided to complete it shall be as members of a full federate complete federal union. They object to the partial measure proposed because they are but partial, and because they are not a majority. They wish to obstruct true federation that they may not. Advocacy of a Customs union and of entrance to the Federal Council is, in this colony, confined to those who are either avowed or unavowed enemies to the genuine union. We cannot see how the Customs union of the colony with the least degree facilitated by adopting either of these proposals. And there is nothing in the form in which they are now pressed upon the colony, one by our Northern neighbours and another by our Southern neighbours, to remove the mind of the colony to the view they are viewed.

Take first the proposal of a Customs union as put forward by the Premier of Victoria. Does anybody really believe that to be a possible proposal, and that it is the only one of the present time, and in the light of current politics, that New South Wales and Victoria should agree in the adoption of a common tariff? Victoria has a tariff with duties ranging up to 50 per cent. on many of the principal imports. These were the results of changes made last session. The Parliament of the colony has been proceeding to extend the area of Customs collection, by imposing a separate duty on goods which have hitherto escaped. This has been the intention of the Government in the direction of increased Customs taxation, represent the latest legislative activity of Victoria in this direction. Can he really be supposed that Victoria, for the sake of a Customs union with this colony, will be prepared to surrender the duties which are viewed as necessary both for revenue and for protection to industry, and adopt the comparatively moderate tariff of this colony? Or take the opposite alternative. Does anybody believe that Victoria would be prepared to surrender her duties which have hitherto been the basis of her revenue, and to adopt the tariff of this colony? Victoria would adopt the oppressive and crushing system of duties, the operation of which has led to such signal results in this colony? Why, not merely the free-traders of this colony but even its most ardent protectionists are thinking of committing themselves to a proposal which would be equivalent to political suicide for those responsible for it. Finally, suppose that this colony could go a Customs union with Victoria come a long way towards this, and so a compromise tariff be reached? We cannot say that this is inconceivable, but since it does not harmonise with the fact that both free-trade and protectionist in this colony are looking on to such a result from the coming general elections as will restore to New South Wales the character of a free-trade colony, which it has never by the consent of the electors surrendered, and that the result of the election will be within the pale of practical politics. So far as we can see, it would be a smaller work of reasonable scheme to co-operate in any federation, with all of the labour and capital of this colony, and to engage in a workable Customs union with Victoria. The one work would encounter only difficulties, the other would be confronted by absolute impossibility Federal Council.

And now as to this have always been that from the absence of executive force it is powerless for any purpose, and that it contains no capacity of development which would enable it to serve as a stage on the way to genuine federation. It is not until we have decided to complete it shall be as members of a full federate complete federal union. They object to the partial measure proposed because they are but partial, and because they are not a majority. They wish to obstruct true federation that they may not. Advocacy of a Customs union and of entrance to the Federal Council is, in this colony, confined to those who are either avowed or unavowed enemies to the genuine union. We cannot see how the Customs union of the colony with the least degree facilitated by adopting either of these proposals. And there is nothing in the form in which they are now pressed upon the colony, one by our Northern neighbours and another by our Southern neighbours, to remove the mind of the colony to the view they are viewed.

Take first the proposal of a Customs union as put forward by the Premier of Victoria. Does anybody really believe that to be a possible proposal, and that it is the only one of the present time, and in the light of current politics, that New South Wales and Victoria should agree in the adoption of a common tariff? Victoria has a tariff with duties ranging up to 50 per cent. on many of the principal imports. These were the results of changes made last session. The Parliament of the colony has been proceeding to extend the area of Customs collection, by imposing a separate duty on goods which have hitherto escaped. This has been the intention of the Government in the direction of increased Customs taxation, represent the latest legislative activity of Victoria in this direction. Can he really be supposed that Victoria, for the sake of a Customs union with this colony, will be prepared to surrender the duties which are viewed as necessary both for revenue and for protection to industry, and adopt the comparatively moderate tariff of this colony? Or take the opposite alternative. Does anybody believe that Victoria would be prepared to surrender her duties which have hitherto been the basis of her revenue, and to adopt the tariff of this colony? Victoria would adopt the oppressive and crushing system of duties, the operation of which has led to such signal results in this colony? Why, not merely the free-traders of this colony but even its most ardent protectionists are thinking of committing themselves to a proposal which would be equivalent to political suicide for those responsible for it. Finally, suppose that this colony could go a Customs union with Victoria come a long way towards this, and so a compromise tariff be reached? We cannot say that this is inconceivable, but since it does

did not do so, that the movement in question had, in one colony at any rate, been replaced by one of the most vicious in the shape of retaliatory imposts. Well, we may confess to the Queensland Premier that we do not understand federation in his way, and have no desire for it in that form. If the movement for real federation were replaced by one of the kind we have content to do without it, and work out our destiny on our own lines. But we shall never content ourselves with the sham which it is proposed to put in its place, and which comes to us all the more distasteful from the attitude of the act and the words of some of those who stand as its warmest advocates.

Five years ago the Legislature of this colony resolved that legislative reforms should be made by one body, the committee for the construction and the management of our railways. It was provided by law that before proceeding to the construction of any line careful investigation should be made by a special committee of the public works department, and that the committee, at the same time, the management was separated from the construction and placed under the hands of a non-political board, not merely for the immediate purpose of eliminating political influences, but also to be able to act more freely, and to be entirely self-supporting, or as nearly so as possible, by having it conducted on business principles. These changes were approved by the community, and it has generally been understood that the satisfaction has been given by the results. Now there appears to be a demand for a radical reversal of this policy. On the one side, if we understand the proposal rightly, the theory is that the railways should be made to render more to the colony than the cost of their construction, leaving the question of paying expenses and interest on the capital invested to the Government, or to taxation upon the whole community. On the other side, it is proposed that produce should be sold at a price sufficient to pay the expenses and interest on the debt should be defrayed by a land tax.

We do not know how far these views may be held by the classes who would obtain the special advantages of free, or nearly free, carriage. It is not probable that any such change can be brought within the field of practical politics, the community generally, or the landowners, who would have to bear the burden, must be consulted.

It has been said that we ought to be able to do here what has been done in the United States in the matter of low charges, because there is a resemblance between the conditions of the two countries. At the same time it is true that the United States is a more sparsely settled country of non-paying lines than the more thickly settled country there than here. It is, it then, desirable that, by reducing the charges, we should work up to the same proportion as the United States. A correspondent quoted the following statement from the *San Francisco Herald* in reference to the statement that in four States 72.9 per cent. of all railway stocks were unproductive; that in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Utah, Nevada, 83.5 per cent. were unproductive, and that in Texas the same condition applied to 99.99 per cent. We have too much of that sort of thing here already. It is not sufficient to tell us that the average rate of charge in the United States is the want to show the difference in the average profit or loss. The statement assuming that what is done here might be done here without saddling the country with a crushing burden of taxation. In the absence of satisfactory information upon that point, a satisfactory answer to the statement would be by a reckless assumption of indefinite risk by the community. But we have further to inquire, under what conditions were these American lines made? Mr. Bryce mentions some of the conditions. The total mileage of the Union Pacific Company was 13,000,000 acres; to the Kansas Pacific, 6,000,000; to the Central Pacific, 2,100,100; to the Northern Pacific, 2,000,000; to the Atlantic and Pacific, 2,000,000; to the Southern Pacific, 1,000,000. The Eastern and Southern Railway, exceeding 60,000,000d., were also granted by Congress to the first transcontinental line. "Nevertheless, with the offer of similar concessions, could have induced private capitalists to reticulate our territories, and to build the first transcontinental line up to the undertaking as land speculators in the first instance, and as railway companies in the second, would on like terms have found it profitable to work the lines at American rates, and to pay the Government the same as the landowner. It is enough to note that, apart from any question of profit and loss as affecting the railway and land speculators in the United States, the establishment of low rates has been purchased there at a heavy cost to the public purse, and to the Treasury. And, therefore, if our conditions are to be assimilated to those in the United States, we must, as a community, be prepared to make in some way equivalent to the United States the payment of the freight, which would not carry with it any assurance of an increase of business sufficient to make good the inefficiency, would impose upon the people the sacrifice of paying through speculation the cost of the land, and to the Government the Railway debt, instead of about one-tenth of it, and, perhaps, in addition, a deficiency on the part of the gross receipts as compared with the working expenses.

But if the community as a whole might be benefited by the establishment of the liabilities for the special benefit of the producers, would it be just to throw the weight of the Railway expenditure upon the landowners? The question beset upon an extensive scale, and in the case of the United States, the Government, in its incidence. The justification set up is that the lands of the colony have been increased in value by the construction of the railways. But they have not all been affected in the same manner, and the lands have been depreciated by the extension or construction of railways, and the consequent diversion of trade and traffic. But much of the talk about land values and their increment is a matter of theory, and the fact is found in the case of taxation. Statisticians may make estimates of the value of the lands in private hands, and for the purposes of statisticians they may be good estimates. But, as affecting the practical incidence of the taxes, the question is whether all these lands are at once saleable at the estimated value. There are many thousands of acres which the owners would be glad to sell, but cannot sell, for the money they have put in is not likely to pay anything of any increment, may rise in the course of time; but when, in times of depression, if all were thrown upon the market, is the so-called real estate a paper value, and what would be the result? And why should other people be taxed or produced in difficulties for the benefit of "the producer"? The

[illegible][illegible]

National Library of Australia

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1373>

National Library of Australia

OUR SAMOAN LETTER

[illegible]

... which it certainly is to a great
... Maafa's subsequent acts. When t
... of Maafa's intentions, she

and being
sacred
popular
group of
people,
average
ed and
were
Smith,
acquaint-
held a
large
crowd.
platform.
ery en-
crowd.
where
given
about

THE

Mr. A.
church of
ature an-
Philas-
resident,
seemed
ed been
to the
Philas-
seemed
he be
duty
honore.
gains-
aining a
into the
for the
seemed
y black
without
a pres-
to be
the
. Thus
he be-
compe-
town,
stitute,
much to
modern

Rev. J.
as time
as prop-
Giles
a good

Iderwan,
Jerwan,
Ellan,
). The
com-
great
black-
anted to
Ath-
con-
are at
sawed
sisters

treasury, which became empty, with
being refilled. Mail after mail was

[illegible]

AT MRS. M'CATHIE'S.

80 KING-STREET.

LADIES' BLOUSES.

300 DOZEN. 300 DOZEN.

OF NEW SPRING SHAPES AND PRETTIEST CAMBRICS, MATERIALS, AND SILKS
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

Small Pattern Cambric Blouses, with frills, 3s 6d, 2s 11d	Fine Cambric, with adjustable frills, 7s 6d
Extra Fine Cambric V shaped frills, 3s 11d, 2s 6d	White Blouses, frills, 2s 11d
New Pointed Waist Blouses, double frills, 3s 6d	White Blouses in every shape and style
French Cambric Crossover Blouse (the latest), 6s 11d.	New Crepon Cambric Blouses, cream pink, heliotrope, blue, 2s 11d.

SILK AND LACE BLOUSES FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR.

ALL COLOURS.

BLOUSES FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF THE COLONIES. POSTAGE, 4d.

A T MRS. M'CATHIE'S,
80 KING-STREET.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Infantry.

Cavalry.—Mr. J. Atkins, guard, Sydney; Mr. D. McDonald, armorer, Westerns; and Mr. W. G. McEwen, sergeant-major, Cavalry.

Artillery.—The commanding officers have been appointed by the Department of Public Works:

Louis Baskin, captain, of footbridge at Cananda;
Walter H. Smith, lieutenant, of footbridge at Cananda;
Edward E. Ryan, sergeant, construction, etc., of iron bridge at Cananda;
James M. O'Connell, sergeant, of iron bridge at Cananda;
George and Mary, lining stronghold, Sydney Main.

MAYNARD, for Newburg and Resende, instant relief
Treaty navigation. Sweden, MAYNARD.—(A-7.)

Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page13>

